

# The Post.

VOLUME VI.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875.

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NUMBER 4.

## CITY ITEMS.

Let us have a park.

Silver change is more plenty.

The telegraph wire will reach Charlotte direct from Wilmington in a few days.

The market has been awfully bare of of something to eat during the bad weather.

The Superior Court, Judge A. A. Mc Coy, continues in the next issue in this city on next Monday.

Somebody's duty is to have the wharves kept in proper repair. Some of the wharves look like they needed work on them. We call the attention of the city authorities to the fact.

The Wilmington Cotton Mills are progressing finely. It is expected that by the first of March it will be at work. The manufacture of cloth will be thoroughly tried; if it prospers we may look for plenty of cotton mills. No country can prosper without utilizing its labor.

Fifteen million of dollars, spent in North Carolina annually, for whiskey would pay the State debt, build the sound railroad and support two public schools in every township in the State. Besides all this the people would be \$2,000,000,000 better off. Try it, if you doubt.

**COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE ON SCHOOL.**—Any christian who walks the streets of Wilmington and sees the number of school children loafing about, must be impressed with the stern necessity of some means to rid ourselves of the fearful nuisance. The profanity, vulgarity, impudence and filthiness of most of the boys is terrible.

The Cincinnati and Southern railway runs from Cincinnati to Chattanooga, Tenn., 340 miles. The first named city has subscribed ten million dollars to complete this important connection, and open up an outlet on the Atlantic ocean. Advertisement is now made for sale of one million of the bonds of the city of Cincinnati, making \$3,700,000 of bonds offered up to this time. With proper effort Wilmington can be made the port for this western trade.

At a recent sale in Philadelphia, (Dec. 16) \$2,620,000, second mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the Atlanta & Richmond Air Line Railway Company, guaranteed by the Richmond & Danville Company, brought ten cents on the dollar. Twenty thousand shares 8 per cent. preferred stock of the Atlanta & Richmond Air Line, par value \$100, sold for 7 cents per share. Thirteen hundred shares Northwestern North Carolina, par value \$100, sold for nine cents per share.

Cleveland Springs, Cleveland county, within two miles of Shelby, offers our citizens a charming summer retreat. The waters are sulphur and iron, as good as can be found anywhere in the world. The fruit good and plenty. "The Carolina Railway" goes to Shelby, twelve hours from Wilmington, by day or night trains. What is wanted is a large hotel of capacity sufficient to accommodate 500 persons. The merchants of Wilmington can visit their families without loss of time and communicate with all the world by telegraph, which is very soon to be put up. Who goes for a mountain residence next summer?

**ADRIAN & VOLLERS.**—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Adrian & Vollers, wholesale grocers of this city. This is the oldest strictly wholesale grocery house in North Carolina, and one of the best. These gentlemen have been in every way successful, and the prime cause of their financial success has been the square manner in which they treat their customers—what they tell you can be relied on. They can sell low because they buy for cash, direct from the factors. Their meats they bring from western houses. Country merchants can do better purchasing goods of those gentlemen than they could from northern cities. We advise our up country friends to give Messrs. Adrian & Vollers a call and we are sure that they will continue business with them. They and their clerks are polite and attentive to their customers and spare no pains to please them.

The masquerade ball held at the City Hall on New Year's night was quite an enjoyable affair.

A colored man named Thomas Nichols was committed to jail last week in default of \$200 bail, charged with having stolen a quantity of clothing from Toby Kelly and Henry James.

During the year ending December the 31st, 365 marriage licenses have been issued by the Register of Deeds for parties in the county of New Hanover. The marriage of colored persons having the preponderance of 29, 168 being issued to white couples and 197 to colored couples.

We have been informed by a gentleman who has just returned from Raleigh, that the colored people celebrated the emancipation proclamation on the 1st of January, by public speaking at "Metropolitan Hall," by Messrs. Ellison, Gorman and Lane. The meeting was presided over by C. T. Proctor Esq., and we understand much credit is due the chairman Mr. Proctor and Mr. H. H. Lane, for the success of the celebration.

**A ST. LOUIS ADVERTISING AGENCY.**—Mr. Geo. P. Rowell, of the widely known and justly popular advertising agency of G. P. Rowell & Co., of New York, has associated with himself Mr. Nelson Chesham in the carrying on of a General Advertising Agency at St. Louis. These gentlemen are of established reputation in that line and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, and St. Louis may congratulate herself on the increased advertising facilities now within her limits.

We sincerely hope, now that Front street is paved with Belgian blocks, our city fathers will have Market street, from Front to Third street paved in the same manner. The improvement to property is very great—worth much more than its cost. Circulate the petition. We saw some good ones on the other day. It is well to recollect that trade and traffic follows good pavements. In five years Wilmington will be a city of 50,000 people. Will these people go through mud and water to make their purchases, or walk over smooth and pleasant ways. Now is the time to put down cheap pavement.—Laborers want work.

Harbormaster's report of the number of vessels arrived during the month of November, 1874:

Steamers,	16
Barques,	5
Brigs,	2
Schooners,	25
Total,	48

Aggregate tonnage, 18,182; aggregate foreign tonnage, 2,745.

The reports of the pilots of soundings on the Bars and Rips, at low water, are as follows:

Ball Head channel	10 feet 3 inches.
Western Bar	11 " 6 "
Rip	7 " 6 "
New Inlet	7 " 7 "
Rip	9 " 0 "

B. G. BATES, Harbor Master.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—EXTRACT FROM THEIR PROCEEDINGS DURING THE WEEK.**—A called meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held on Friday last at 3 o'clock: present, Jno. G. Wagner, Chairman pro tem., and Commissioners Morris Van Amringe and Nixon.

It was ordered that the Chairman appoint a committee of two from the Board to meet Saturday, January 9th, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of the County Commissioners, to assist the County Treasurer in making settlement with the county officers, as required by law.

The Chairman appointed on this committee Commissioners Van Amringe and Morris.

The Board met in regular monthly session again on Monday, which was continued over to Tuesday.

The following applications were received and acted upon:

W. E. Cowan, for privilege of selling liquor; license granted. J. P. Biddle, for the same, granted. Application of Eetsy Bowden, for assistance; granted. Application of Thomas Blandin, for assistance; granted. Wright Farren, for exemption from public duty, granted. J. H. Turner, for remission of double tax, referred to finance committee.

Bill of Govey Benson, tabled. Bill of Henry Hall, Clerk and Treasurer of Caswell township; referred back to trustees to be itemized.

H. E. Scott, Superintendent of the Poor House, reported the name of Dr. J. F. King as physician at that institution, in accordance with the requirement of the Board at last meeting.

I. H. Brown, constable of Holden township, presented his bond; received and ordered filed.

On application of D. O'Connor, standard keeper, it was ordered that the sum of \$50 per year be allowed him to secure a convenient place to keep his weights and measures.

Application to build a bridge over Northeast river was referred.

Reports of Committee on Work House and Committee on Hospital and Poor House were received and ordered on file.

The County Treasurer's report for the month of December, 1874, was received and ordered on file.

Report of special committee on jail received and ordered on file.

Application of J. W. McCallister for reduction of taxes granted.

Application of R. W. Collins and others to attach a portion of Lincoln township to Holden was referred to Commissioners Morris and Nixon to report at the next meeting of the Board.

Application to build a bridge over Northeast at Croom's Landing was referred to Commissioner on Roads and Bridges to report at next meeting.

**EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION.**—On the first day of January the colored people of this city, and many white gentlemen met together in front of the City Hall to show a proper respect to that day, it being the 11th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation by President Abraham Lincoln. The weather was unfit for a street parade; but, notwithstanding that, there was a very respectable turnout. The line formed at 12 M., under the direction of the Chief Marshal, W. H. Moore, who appeared in his regalia like an old veteran whose headquarters had been for many years, like Sheridan's, during the late war, in the saddle, the Rose Bud Band in front, the three military companies of this city next, the colored firemen, then the carriages marched to Market street, down Market to Front street, down Front to Castle street, up Castle to Fifth street, up Fifth to Red Cross Church, where the Marshal disbanded the procession, and the Master of Ceremonies, James Heaton, Esq., conducted the crowd into the Church, and after prayer by the Pastor of the Church, Rev. Jas. Nichols, Mr. Heaton introduced Mr. G. W. Price, Jr., who read the Emancipation Proclamation. Then Mr. John H. Smythe came forward according to programme and read a poem written by Hon. Geo. Baker, title: "The Black Regiment." We do but simple justice when we say, that it was the best read poem that it has ever been our pleasure to hear. Mr. Smythe has a full round musical voice, and he understood the task thoroughly. When Mr. Smythe finished the Master of Ceremonies introduced the orator of the day, Judge Ed. Cantwell. As we publish his speech on third page, in full, we will leave it for our readers to criticize as they see proper. At the end of the oration Rev. Geo. W. Price pronounced the benediction. The whole was one of the best celebrations that ever took place in this city; everything passed off, thanks to the Chief Marshal, perfectly satisfactory.

## LITERARY.

"Godey's Lady's Book," offers some very fine premiums to their subscribers, all those who do not take it, should, for it is a very valuable fashion magazine. We quote from their January number the following: "Godey's Lady's Book offers to every Subscriber, whether single or in a club, who pays in advance for 1875, and remits direct to this office, a copy of 'The Rescue,' the handsomest Chromo ever offered by a publisher to his patrons. Encouraged by the success that has attended our premium feature the last two years, we have endeavored to secure for our subscribers for 1875 the best Chromos that Art could produce. We feel that in this we have succeeded, and can safely challenge the publishers of Europe or America to equal the beauty of them as premiums. Many of our amateur artists, to whom they have been submitted,

pronounce them equal to the best oil paintings. "The Rescue," which is given to our advance-paying subscribers, is a copy of an original oil painting, and cannot be procured in any other manner than by subscribing to the magazine, as it is the property of the proprietor of the 'Lady's Book.' Persons subscribing must send 15 cents to pay postage. Address L. A. Godey, N. E. Corner of Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"The Overland Monthly" for January 1875 is on our table. It is one of the best magazines published west of the Mississippi, and ranks favorably with any in the United States. The publishers promise to make it still more attractive the present year. They say: "For the future we can promise the services of an able corps of contributors, who will maintain the reputation the Overland Monthly has established as an exponent of the Scenic, the Unique Life and Character, and the Remarkable Resources of the Great West, in general, and of California in particular. We have made special arrangements with the popular writer, J. Ross Browne, author of 'Yusef,' etc. for a series of papers on the Resources of California, and upon other subjects pertaining to this coast. Brantz Mayer, well known in literature as the author of several large and valuable works on Mexican history and archeology, will contribute a number of original American Historical Papers. We shall continue to hear from John Muir and Stephen Powers, the former on Geological and the latter on Ethnological subjects. Charles Warren Stoddard will furnish a number of unique articles on studies abroad. Miss Coolbrith, the favorite Pacific poet, will continue to contribute exclusively to the Overland. Dr. J. B. Stillman is still gathering notes on Climatology, which we hope to spread before our readers in the coming year. So also Henry Edwards, who is well known as an original and able explorer in the field of Entomology, will continue to contribute. J. W. Dwinelle, Esq., will furnish articles on early Californian matters." Address Joan H. Carmon & Co., Washington street, San Francisco. Price \$2 per annum or ten copies for \$20.

## [COMMUNICATED.]

BEAUFORT, N. C., Jan. 1st.

A grand mass meeting was called on the 1st of January, at the colored Chapel, at 6:30 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of celebrating the emancipation proclamation. There was in attendance a very large audience, including some whites.

On motion of John E. Henry F. W. Gibbs was called to the chair, and on motion John E. Henry was made Secretary; Rev. Mr. Pitts acting Chaplain. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain, after which Mr. J. A. Norwood favored the audience with music on the Organ, which was very good.

The Chairman called for the reading of the emancipation proclamation, which was done by John E. Henry.

David Parker, Esq., was called on and delivered an address which was highly appreciated by the audience. He spoke some time on the importance of education, and advised the colored people to educate their children. He told them without education they never could rise to any importance, and never would be fit to hold any position of trust.

G. W. Jenkins, Esq., addressed the meeting in a manner which done credit to himself and race. He stands first among the colored people of Carteret county.

Mr. Silas Bleunt addressed the meeting; he told the colored people that they never could prosper unless they were temperate, and that intemperance would prevent the progress of the colored race. He spoke principally on temperance.

The meeting closed with remarks from Messrs. Thomas, Turner, Rumley and Rev. M. Pitts.

JOHN E. HENRY, Sec'y.

The message of the Mayor says the debt of the city of New York is \$142,000,000. The expenses of the current year will be \$37,000,000. He says that the city is in a very bad financial condition, and that the city is in a very bad financial condition, and that the city is in a very bad financial condition.

A boiler in the Warham Iron Works of Boston, burst on Tuesday, killing one and wounded four persons.

## SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Marshal Serrano has reached Bayonne.

The city debt of Boston, is \$29,000,000.

A Catholic church in Boston was burned.

A Paris dispatch announces the death of Louis Rollé.

Two cottonarians have lately died in Columbia, S. C.

At London navigation and travel is much suspended by ice.

Two men were killed in San Francisco, by an explosion in a tunnel.

Judge Hardin, late Judge of the Kentucky Court of Appeals, is dead.

The Masons give the king of the Sandwich Islands a splendid reception.

There was a great loss of life by a colliery explosion recently in England.

Congress during the week past, has been engaged in the Louisiana troubles.

Prince Alfonso, son of ex-Queen Isabella has been proclaimed king of Spain.

Col. S. M. Moody, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, committed suicide last week.

The Beecher-Tilton case was called in New York on January the 4th, but Tilton was not ready.

Louisiana affairs are still muddled and the wires are daily thronged with news upon some new phase of the situation.

Most of the operatives in the Cornell watch factory in San Francisco, have struck against the employment of Chinese.

A notable feature of New Year's receptions at the White House was a delegation of Mexican war veterans headed by Gov. Hebert.

A Mellford telegram says the Skenebank Bank has recovered most of the securities stolen in October, but the bank is not yet open for business.

The residence of Milo Ruggles at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, was burned Monday, and his mother, sister and sister's child burned to death and Mr. Ruggles fatally injured.

The New Hampshire Democratic State Convention met in Concord on Wednesday. It is one of the largest ever held there. Hiram B. Roberts was nominated for Governor.

A dispatch from Rotherham to London reports that 90 lives were lost by the colliery explosion at that place on Tuesday. This is probably an error as a former dispatch reports 8 killed.

Gen. Emory testified before the Congressional Investigating Committee yesterday, stating among other things that his troops were all ordered there before the election, by direction of Attorney General Williams, and that as far as he knows they were only used to preserve the peace.

On last Saturday night at Vicksburg, Miss., a white man his wife and two children, and also three negro boys, were murdered and their bodies consumed with the building. There is no clue to the murders.

Monday was a day of considerable trouble in Louisiana. Gen. P. Sheridan took charge of the State House, the legislature being in session and disbanded it. Cause alleged illegality in the election of representatives.

**NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.**—The Republicans had fifty-three members, the Democrats forty-nine. The Republicans admitted the Democratic contestants to seats on the floor of the House, upon a solemn pledge that they would not thrust themselves by force into their contested seats, but await the organization of the House. When they found themselves in the minority they boldly attempted revolution, forcibly driving the clerk from the platform before he finished calling the roll, seeing that if the roll-call was completed ex-Governor Hahn, who had the united support of the Republicans and two Democrats beside, would be elected Speaker. When a legal organization of the House was finally effected there were present the fifty-three acting with the Republicans and four others—a clear majority. The clerk resumed calling the roll where he was forcibly stopped, and Governor Hahn was elected Speaker. The Governor's message and a large number of vetoes were subsequently received. Wiltz and the

other Democrats withdrew, Marr and others made impudently speeches from a restaurant opposite, recommending the crowd to go back for their arms; then they would know what to do. The Senate organized with twenty-six members out of thirty-six.

**"BIG INVENTION."**—Lloyd, the famous map man, who made all the maps for General Grant and the Union army, has just invented a new map, a relief plate from steel so as to print Lloyd's Map of American Continent—showing from ocean to ocean—on an entire sheet of bank note paper, 40x50 inches large, on a high-press, and colored, sized and varnished for the wall so as to stand washing and mauling anywhere in the world for 25 cents, or unvarnished for 10 cents. This map shows the whole United States and Territories in a group, from surveys to 1875, with a million places on it, such as towns, cities, villages, mountains, lakes, rivers, streams, gold mines, railway stations, &c. This map should be in every house. Send 25 cents to the Lloyd Map Company, Philadelphia, and you will get a copy by return mail.

**HEADQUARTERS } MILITARY DIVISION OF MO., } NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4-9 p. m. General Order No. 1.** Under instructions from the President of the United States, communicated through the Adjutant General of the army, the undersigned hereby assumes control of the Department of the Gulf, consisting of the States of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, and the Gulf posts as far eastward as embracing Fort Jefferson and Key West, Florida, excluding the posts in Mobile bay, which will hereafter constitute one of the departments of the Military Division of Missouri.

**P. H. SHERIDAN, } Lieutenant General U. S. A. OFFICIAL DISPATCH TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR.**

Gen. Sheridan has sent the following to Secretary of War:

**HEADQUARTERS } MILITARY DIVISION OF MO., } NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4.**

**Hon. W. W. Bell, Secretary of War Washington, D. C.**

It is with deep regret that I have to announce to you the existence in this State of a spirit of defiance to all lawful authority and an insubordination of life which is hardly realizable by the General Government or any party at large. The lives of citizens have become so jeopardized that unless something is done to give protection to the people all security usually afforded by law will be overridden. Defiance to laws and murder of individuals seems to be looked upon by the community here as a standard which gives impunity to all who choose to indulge in either, and the civil government appears powerless to punish, or even arrest. I have to-night assumed control over the Department of the Gulf.

**P. H. SHERIDAN, } Lieutenant General. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**

**NEW ARRIVALS**

**This Week.**

**WACCAMAW & CAPE FEAR FRESH BEATEN RICE.**

**HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, (Dry Salted and Smoked.)**

**English and Scotch Ales.**

**COFFEES of all kinds at reduced Prices, FISH, CASE GOODS of all kinds, TOILET SOAPS, Fine Pale and Common SOAPS, Twenty different kinds of TONIC BITTERS,**

**Cigars, Tobacco, Kerosene Oil,**

**Hay, Corn and Oats,**

**WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER ARTICLES OF**

**Groceries at Wholesale.**

**CASH or close buying customers can be suited always, with Good Goods at lowest Market Prices.**

**ADRIAN & VOLLERS.**

**jan 8-1y**

**Notice.**

**APPLICATION WILL BE MADE AT THE present General Assembly to secure the passage of an act, chartering the Patrons of Mercey Lodge No. 1.**

**DAVID A. PROCTOR, Sec'y. jan 8-1m**



WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875.

## THE COMPLETION OF "THE CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY."

What it Does for Us, and What Ought to Come out of our Western Connections by the Construction of a Direct Line to the Great West.

At last the Carolina Central Railway is finished, and Wilmington is in direct communication, by rail, with Charlotte within ten hours. At Charlotte, connecting direct, we have the Western Division of the Carolina Central Railway completed nearly to Shelby, making a continuous railroad of 242 miles, soon to be finished to Rutherford, making one continuous railroad nearly two hundred and seventy (270) miles long, within, and of, the State of North Carolina.

This grand enterprise began under the name of the "Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad," and completed under the name of "The Carolina Central Railway," was commenced in the latter part of 1855. In its commencement, even long prior to it, this railroad was regarded as the greatest of North Carolina's internal improvements. The greatest minds of North Carolina believed its completion would be the beginning of a new era in the commercial and material prosperity of our State. Circumstances beyond control long delayed the construction of this work. Money panics and the civil war prevented progress for years. At the close of the war repeated attempts were made to build the railroad—every scheme failed.

At last the "Wilmington, Charlotte Rutherford Railroad" was sold under decree of foreclosure and came up under a new name, with new stockholders—and, after a struggle of nearly nineteen years is just finished to Charlotte. Scarcely had the new organization taken charge and began to construct their railroad when a new and terrible panic, worse than any other known, swept over the country, depreciating all kinds of securities, particularly railroad bonds, and more particularly southern railroad bonds. Construction of railroads throughout the South, in fact, throughout the United States was suspended, the work on the Carolina Central Railway was never for a day interrupted. The credit of all this is due to Mr. Edward Matthews of New York, who was largely interested in the bonds of the old company, and more largely in the bonds of the new company, and he at once became the most energetic and active of the stockholders of the new company. His energy supplied all deficiencies. His energy, industry and hopefulness inspired the weary and discouraged. Owning more than two-thirds of the bonds and stock of the Carolina Central, his was the heavy burden. Nobly did he prosecute his work, the result of which should make every citizen proud to acknowledge him a public benefactor of North Carolina. Mr. Matthews surmounted all difficulties presenting themselves—the panic, the depression in securities, open and concealed enemies, disappointed and persistent malcontents did not prevent the successful completion of our greatest internal improvement. Without the aid of Edward Matthews we would have seen the present generation pass away without a railroad to Charlotte.

Charlotte, our interior city is now within ten hours of Wilmington. Once at Charlotte we intersect the great system of railroads converging at that point from the North, South, West and Southwest; the North Carolina railroad, the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad; the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad, (connecting at Statesville with the Western North Carolina railroad) by which we reach Asheville via Old Fort; the great air line from Charlotte to Atlanta. All these important lines of communication, we care not in whose particular interest they may be worked for the moment, will end in bringing large amounts of trade to Wilmington. The great law of trade and commerce is, the shortest, quickest, cheapest route to the consuming world. Wilmington is the natural, short, cheap way to the outer world, hence, of necessity, business will come to this point.

Look at the distances from Charlotte to tide water, by the lines of railroad in operation:

From Charlotte to Richmond, Va. 283 miles.  
From Charlotte to Norfolk, Va. 342 miles.  
From Charlotte to Charleston via Columbia 297 miles.  
From Charlotte to Wilmington 187 miles.  
The difference of distance is in favor of Wilmington.

The cotton trade has undergone great changes of late years. Consumers in the United States and in foreign countries have become the purchasers at the points of production. At least two-thirds of the cotton designed for foreign exportation is bought in the interior towns, and thence shipped by the

most available route, for export. If we make no mistake Wilmington is the point for North Carolina's exports. In consequence of the completion of the Carolina Central railway, we confidentially look forward to the coming cotton year of 1875 and 1876, to see the foreign exportation of cotton reach 150,000 bales. Nothing but a want of energy can prevent it. The large section of cotton growing country near the railroads leading to our port ought to give, within four or five years, an export of 400,000 to 500,000 bales of cotton.

We may open our eyes and exclaim—wonderful! In view of the prospects already open to us from the completion of the Carolina Central Railway. We have cause to wonder, but all the benefits growing out of this connection, are small compared with the harvest we will reap from the extension of our railroads to the great West.

One million five hundred thousand dollars in money, will finish the Western North Carolina railroad to the Tennessee state line. Wilmington then becomes the shortest, most direct and cheapest route to the great West, pouring into our port their great articles of consumption and export, and filling our harbor with ships laden with the products of all lands.

The completion of this great work is now within our grasp, provided the General Assembly can be induced to see it. What the Carolina Central railway will then be to our city, we declare ourselves lost for figures to express. Once connected across the mountains, we are only 525 miles distant from Cincinnati. Our port is open at all seasons, it is out of the reach of the stormy Capes north of us; we are able to handle merchandise of every kind at all seasons. By the contemplated route Cincinnati is 1,500 miles from Cuba; 1,200 miles from the Bahamas.

In our minds eye we see within a few years, our good city of Wilmington grown to 100,000 people, with an importing and exporting trade of \$500,000,000 per annum—and this is not all, extended to the great West, we connect as well, with the great Southern Pacific railroad bringing Wilmington, N. C., within two thousand miles of San Francisco, or, about one thousand miles nearer than the present railroad, and much nearer than any other Atlantic seaport.

Think of it! The natural consequence must be to bring an immense trade and large amount of travel from that source. Think of it Wilmingtonians! a through line from Wilmington to San Francisco in four days!!

What we write may be looked upon as "spread eagle buncumb" by some who never saw the world move; but we believe, all we say falls very far short of what will be. Within the memory of some of our middle aged merchants, New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans, have grown from villages to world renowned cities. Forty years ago land sold in some of these cities by the acre for the present price per yard. Some of the Western cities known through all the trading world for example, the city of San Francisco, are younger than our city market house!

The Carolina Central railway being completed to Rutherford, the next great link is the Western North Carolina railroad. Shall this indispensable work be permitted to remain unfinished any longer? It seems hardly possible that the people of the state will longer allow this great through route to be the football of legislation. Is there any chance to accomplish the work?

Can the State do it? No. The bonds of the state issued in aid of any railroad would not bring the cost of printing. The bonds of a new railroad in the South, particularly in North Carolina, cannot even obtain a place on the stockboard list. What must be had, is money. Somebody said there was but three things necessary to successful warfare—first money, second money, third money. This rule may be applied to the construction of railroads as well as warfare. The man who can raise the necessary means and build the Western North Carolina railroad will be a public benefactor. He will add to the value of the state, untold millions. He will make the people richer, increase immigration, introduce capital, order, happiness. Who will do all this? We know but one answer—The Carolina Central Railway Company.

## OUTRAGES VS. MATERIAL PROSPERITY.

The sudden change in the relation of master and slave produced by the late struggle between the sections, has had an important influence on the condition of affairs in those states in which most outrages have been committed.

The slavery of the blacks gave rise to and continued in existence an aristocracy is beyond any possible doubt, wealth belonged to the dominant class, and as a sequence culture and ease were the results. The masters became a privileged class, their desires and wishes became law. To accept the

change is to them a hardship not justly to be appreciated by those who have not been situated in a like condition. To understand their prejudices against every change however unmaterial, it is necessary to put oneself in the place of the former partisans of the South.

The condition of these people is well defined in the 283 January number of the Edinburgh Review, in which this language is used. It is in the ancient Greek commonwealths, slavery in these Southern states secured to the free, wealth, leisure and distinction. Releasing them from every kink of drudgery, it virtually made them supreme in the country. Southern whites directed the councils of the Union, officered its fleets and armies, and represented it at foreign courts. In short negro slavery was for the whites of the South a patent of nobility constituting them in right of their color a real aristocracy.

This unfortunate condition of the whites, caused labor to be despised, and emancipation has had the effect of making labor honorable, and being ignorant of how to labor as they are disinclined, the laboring element no longer property, has become the prey to the worse passions of not an inconsiderable class. The turbulence in Vicksburg which has caused the murdering of so many blacks is but a gratification of wounded pride and revengeful feelings, which tend to keep law abiding, peaceful men of different portions of the United States, from seeking a home in so belittled a community.

The business reputation of Mississippi has long since been lost, and war has done its work of injury to the state, and now just as it is recuperating from the financial and belligerent ills to which it has been subjected, just as it is being called upon to exercise a republican form of government as is guaranteed by the constitution, the whites whom adversity should have taught prudence commence the work of carnage.

The negro has but a little to lose, being without business experience, poor peculiarly and lawless; the whites have all that have been secured from the ravages of war, in lands and in culture. Now there is no value in the most productive lands of Mississippi, but that which attaches to them from the negroes connection with them as a laborer. Kill him and your material wealth is by your own act destroyed, you will by such a course make your selves aristocrats without a subject, the laboring class, and possessed of nothing but barren lands.

This is true because of the mutual dependence existing between labor and capital; and is equally to be relied on, since capital from without never seeks a community in which assassins are more numerous than honest industrious peaceable men, and where the law is inefficient in protecting life and property.

The commercial importance of Louisiana has materially deteriorated in consequence of the frequency of bloodshed, and the state will not if it continues to permit the former masters to pursue, the course they seemed to have marked out for themselves, the port of New Orleans will be of less commercial moment than our own port.

What we decry in these states instanced, we deprecate in the interest of the South in the interest of the whole country.

All the means for a higher, state developments are made null by the presence of lawless men.

We dismiss this subject, hoping that occasion will not serve to say anything further to our people. Let us hope that no Democrat will so far forget his loyalty to the old North State, as to consent to have her prosperity checked by consenting to riot and outrage upon any citizens or class of citizens however humble.

For the past four years the citizens have been urging the Board of Aldermen to have Front street paved. The city government not being able to do so, stood the pressure as long as possible. Time and again petitions were sent to the Board asking for that improvement, but there was no notice taken of them, or, at least, nothing, done until 1873. There was a petition presented to the Board to pave Front street between Chesnut and Mulberry, the matter was deferred to another meeting, and the Mayor requested to write and ascertain the prices of different qualities of pavement; he done so and it was at least three months before he reported prices, &c., when the whole matter was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Aldermen Wilson, Adrian and Moore. They had it under consideration for some three months, when they reported, recommending the bid of Jas. F. Post, for 6 inch stone Belgian blocks, to be laid at \$2 82 per square yard. After a full and fair discussion the recommendation of the committee was adopted by a vote of 7 for and 3 against, and Mr. Post was allowed four weeks to file his bond for

the fulfillment of his contract, before the end of the time of filing the bond Mr. Post sold out his contract to Mr. Jas. Walker, (by the way, this is the only contract that has been sold, that we can learn of for the past four years, for a bonus.) Now this question, covering said point, was being agitated for at least nine months, by our present city government. During that whole time, so they inform us, there was not a single voice raised against the improvement; every one seemed to be anxious for it, doing all they could and bringing every pressure possible to bear on the Board to have the street paved. The work was completed according to contract, and paid for. Then the Board, in accordance with law, appoints three free holders to act with three, to be appointed on the part of the property holders on said street, to assess the benefits of said pavement. To the great astonishment of the Board and the citizens, a part of the property holders raised objections to the improvement and called a meeting of said property holders to try and censure the Board for making the improvement. One of them, said that the citizens had made out fifty years without the improvement and they could have done so longer. We are reliably informed by the members of the Board that they never knew that there was any opposition to the improvement until this meeting of property owners was held. The property holders, we are also informed, would not appoint any one to act for them on said jury until the person would pledge to vote that the property should not pay any part of the cost of laying said pavement. We are also informed by a member of the Legislature that the owners of property on said street have gone so far as to send a bill to Raleigh to try and induce the General Assembly to pass a law exempting them from paying for this improvement, trying to throw the cost on the whole citizens; in other words, making the owners of property, who live on the hill pay for improving their (the Front street) property.

Now if the statements that we have made above is true, and we have been so informed by gentlemen of integrity that every word is true, then in that case it looks very much as if there was something radically wrong. Because, if these gentlemen were not willing to pay the expense of the pavement according to law and custom, they should have sent in a counter petition against the improvement. But no, they kept perfectly quiet until their property had been very greatly enhanced in value, then they come forward and try to keep from paying the expense. We must confess that we cannot see what right they have to say anything against the improvement or paying their proportion of the expense. Their objection would be overruled by a fair minded and unprejudiced jury. The Board of Aldermen deserve great credit for the improvement, but they should in future be certain that the owners of property will pay the expense of making such improvements. Or, if the Front street gentlemen do not have to pay for that work, give us pavements all over the hills and suburbs of the city. We can tell you, gentlemen, that if the owners of property east of Second street have to pay for this mammoth improvement of Front street, then you will have to improve other streets, so as to make it equitable. If the legislature will give the citizens time they will send them a petition of 3,000 against the bill of exemption, &c., and the signers will be property owners.

An ill-used City.  
Yesterday being a fine day overhead, there were thousands of people in the streets, and we should think that most of them went home with a lively appreciation of the deplorable manner in which the great city of New York is governed. The most patriotic of Americans can scarcely be expected to "brag" about the Metropolis of the country. The streets were ankle deep in water slush and filth. The horrible and mysterious smell, which so often extends over that section of the city lying between Eighteenth and Thirty-ninth streets, was poisoning the air. Where this frightful stench comes from nobody knows and nobody cares. Some say that it proceeds from the gas works; others say that it arises from the sewers. All that we know is that it was so thick in the city yesterday that it might almost have been cut with a knife.—N. Y. Times.

The President has determined, it is said, to remove General Emory from command in New Orleans, and supply his place by General Terry. The change is a very proper one. General Emory is undoubtedly an honorable officer in the respect of obeying to the letter the orders of his superiors, but he is without ability or judgment, save of the most common order, and is known to have sympathies and personal relations in the South which make him a very undesirable man to have there at such a time as this. General Terry is a live, active, intelligent, thinking man, whose accomplishments are not all confined to dress parade, and his presence in New Orleans will of itself be worth a regiment of troops.—Inter Ocean.

WILMINGTON N. C., LINES.  
SEMI-WEEKLY

## FAST FREIGHT ROUTE TO ALL POINTS SOUTH AND EAST.

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Baltimore and Southern Steam Transportation Company.  
Sailing from BALTIMORE  
TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M.,  
AND FROM WILMINGTON  
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.  
GIVING THROUGH BILLS OF LADING to all points in North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. For North or East bound Freight, to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Providence, Fall River and other Eastern Cities, and  
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, BREMEN.

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No drays in Wilmington and no transfer from Wilmington South. Rates guaranteed as LOW as by any other route. Losses or Overcharges promptly paid. Mark all goods via Wilmington Lines.

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A. D. CAZAUX, Agent Baltimore and New York Lines, Wilmington, N. C.  
Nov 3-11

## MAKE NO MISTAKE!

Brown &amp; Roddick,

45 MARKET STREET.

Are WIDE AWAKE and fully prepared for

THE FAIR.

We will offer special inducements during the week in Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, TOYS, &c., &  
GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

The Cheapest and Largest Stock of Black Alpaccas in the city at  
BROWN & RODDICK,  
45 MARKET STREET.

Bankrupt Stock of Milton Gold Jewelry, at  
BROWN & RODDICK'S,  
45 MARKET STREET.

Gents' Wool Felt Hats \$1.  
BROWN & RODDICK'S,  
45 MARKET STREET.

## HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Toys for Girls and Boys,  
We take this opportunity of correcting the report that has been circulated in regard to the use of the pillars in front of our place of business, and would state that it is not intended for any one to have their necks on but for the express purpose of giving our country friends an entertainment every evening during the FAIR at 9 P. M. with the OALCIUM DISSOLVING VIEWS.

One Price—Terms Cash!

BROWN &amp; RODDICK,

45 MARKET STREET.

dec25 11  
HORSE BLANKETS.  
THE  
Largest and Cheapest Assortment  
of Trunks in the City.

SADDLES, OF ALL KINDS,  
HARNESS, COLLARS,  
SADDLE BLANKETS,  
FEATHER DUSTERS,  
HORSE BRUSHES,  
CURRYCOMBS,  
SADDLERY HARDWARE,  
of all kinds,  
CHEAP FOR CASH.  
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KNABE  
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT  
PIANOS.  
THE BEST NOW MADE.  
Every Instrument Fully Warranted  
for Five Years.  
For sale at  
HEINSBERGER'S  
nov 5 Live Book Store.

NOTICE.  
THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE  
"Board of Examiners," to examine teachers  
desiring to teach in the Public Schools, at  
the Court House in Wilmington on Thursday,  
January 7, 1875, at 10 o'clock a. m., to  
be continued from day to day for the remainder  
of the week.  
Teachers wanting certificates will please  
attend.  
A. R. BLACK,  
Jan 1-21 Ch'mn of Board of Examiners.

TREASURER'S OFFICE  
CAROLINA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.  
No. 4 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

THE COUPONS of the FIRST MOBT-  
GAGE GOLD BONDS of this Company  
sailing due January 1, 1875, will be paid in  
GOLD on and after January 1, 1875, on presentation at this office.  
WATSON MATHEWS,  
Jan 1-11  
TREASURER.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.  
Richmond and Danville, Richmond and  
Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and  
North Western N. C. R. W.  
CONDENSED TIME TABLE,  
In effect on and after Sunday, Dec.  
27th, 1874.

GOING NORTH.  
STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.  
Leave Charlotte..... 10.00 P. M. 8.35 A. M.  
" Air Line J'net'n..... 10.03 " 8.36 " "  
" Salisbury..... 12.30 " 10.54 " "  
" Greensboro..... 8.42 A. M. 1.15 P. M.  
" Danville..... 6.13 " 3.26 P. M.  
" Dundee..... 6.25 " 3.48 " "  
" Burkville..... 11.33 " 8.20 " "  
Arrive at Richmond..... 2.22 P. M. 11.09 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.  
STATIONS. MAIL. EXPRESS.  
Leave Richmond..... 1.38 P. M. 5.03 P. M.  
" Burkville..... 4.41 " 8.33 A. M.  
" Dundee..... 9.25 " 1.23 " "  
" Danville..... 9.30 " 1.13 " "  
" Greensboro..... 12.35 A. M. 4.15 " "  
" Salisbury..... 3.37 " 6.45 P. M.  
" Air Line J'net'n..... 6.15 " 8.58 " "  
Arrive at Charlotte..... 6.39 A. M. 9.05 " "

GOING EAST.  
STATIONS. MAIL.  
Leave Greensboro..... 3.35 A. M.  
" Co. Shops..... 4.06 " "  
" Raleigh..... 8.43 " "  
Arrive at Goldsboro..... 11.25 A. M.

GOING WEST.  
STATIONS. MAIL.  
Leave Goldsboro..... 11.30 P. M.  
" Raleigh..... 10.15 " "  
" Co. Shops..... 5.38 " "  
Arrive at Greensboro..... 3.35 A. M.

North Western N. C. R.  
(SALEM BRANCH).  
Leave Greensboro..... 4.35 A. M.  
Arrive at Salem..... 6.10 A. M.  
Leave Salem..... 9.20 A. M.  
Arrive at Greensboro..... 11.15 A. M.

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 5.38 p. m. connects at Greensboro with the northern bound train, making the quickest time to all Northern cities. Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points east of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Two Trains daily, both ways.  
On Sundays Lynchburg Accommodation leave Richmond at 9.00 a. m., arrive at Burkville 12.45 p. m., leave Burkville 4.55 a. m., arrive at Richmond 7.58 a. m.

Fullman Palace Cars or all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond, (without change.)

For further information address  
S. E. ALLEN,  
General Ticket Agent,  
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. E. TALCOT  
Engineer and Gen'l Superintendent.  
dec 20 11



# THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1875.

## Southern Affairs.

Since the breaking out of the violent disturbances in the South in the early summer, the Inter-Ocean has steadily urged the necessity for prompt and decisive measures to quell them, and predicted the utter futility of all efforts at concession and conciliation. The country is old enough in experience by this time to know that magnanimity is lost on the graceless scoundrels who are overturning the law and committing deeds of violence and bloodshed in the South. They appreciate but one argument, and that, force. Under this, there are no more tractable people in the world. It was so in the rebellion, and it is so to-day.

For months and years violence, anarchy, and outrage prevailed in North and South Carolina. The laws were defied, the Constitution was treated with open contempt, men and women were murdered at broad noon, and prayers and petitions were laughed to scorn. Finally Congress passed the Ku Klux act. Under it the masked robbers and murderers were arrested, tried, and the leaders sentenced to the Penitentiary. In six months perfect quiet reigned in those States, and this quiet has not been disturbed to any extent, even under the great impetus given to lawlessness by the success of the Democratic party in the North and the impunity with which the scoundrels of Louisiana have committed like atrocities. Every effort which could be suggested has been tried to conciliate the latter. They have violated the laws without arrest, and have murdered by wholesale without punishment. They have kept the country in a constant state of ferment, without evoking anything more than a mild remonstrance, and have gone on in their work of revolution and defiance until they have made themselves a burden and a curse to the country. And how has the clemency of the government been received? Largely influenced by the protests and walls of Democratic newspapers and politicians, who howled at every enactment of a law to suppress these outrages, a Republican Congress and President at last thought to try the plan of non-interference, which was alleged to be the panacea for these disturbances. The result is known. And now, each one of these newspapers and politicians turns around and says: "If troubles exist, you are to blame for it. You have been in power. Why have you not insured quiet?"

Let us accept this rebuke; but let us say besides, if there is not quiet hereafter, then it will be because the government is not strong enough to suppress disorder. This is what has been said virtually by the President in the measures which he has adopted toward Louisiana. Treason, revolution, rebellion have grown bolder, and are ready to blossom, but if we do not mistake, the little army of men directed by Sheridan will come upon these noxious plants like frost upon an opening flower, and will wither them in a day. In other words, we do not apprehend a fight in New Orleans between the citizens and the Federal troops. Rows, disturbances, street conflicts between adherents of the opposing factions there may be; in fact, just so far as these malcontents can go safely, they will go. But when it comes to exposing their precious bodies before the trained veterans of Custer's and Terry's command, they will pray to be excused, and will wait a more fitting season for their warlike exploits. If, however, they should actually raise their hands against the Federal authority, we promise them that it will be a sorry experiment.

But after this, what? Shall troops be kept at vast expense in New Orleans and other parts of Louisiana to maintain the constituted authorities in power? Shall the people of the North be eternally taxed to keep down the mobs of the South? There is a shorter and better way. Let the offenders of the 14th of September and of a later period be arrested, tried, and punished. Let the policy that proved so efficacious in North Carolina be tried in Louisiana and Mississippi; and our word for it, the result will be equally gratifying. The people are tired of this lawlessness; they are weary of these uprisings; they will soon become indignant enough under the tax put upon them by the action of these malcontents, to demand stern and effectual measures to insure a lasting settlement. In the interest of humanity, of law, order, and constitutional authority, let trifling cease, and the rigors of the law be inflicted upon all who dare to further trifle with the peace of the country.

We publish above an article clipped from the Inter-Ocean, one of our best exchanges, and it is correct in what it says concerning North Carolina. It is as quiet to-day, and has been for the past twelve months, as any State in the Union. We cannot tell how long it will remain so; but there is one thing that the "Inter-Ocean," and all others, friends of the Union, may be sure of, that the Union party in North Carolina will never again submit to insult and bloodshed as it did from 1869 to 1871. If there is to be any more of it "they will make it a two handed game." They are, as has been shown by their acts, strictly in favor of law and order, and will do everything possible to insure that end, but if they are ever driven to it they will make it a lively time for the party that brings it about; they will protect themselves and friends. There are a great many threats being made by these same old K. K. K. that there is no danger now of interference from the Federal Government, and they intend to make it hot for those

scalawags and carpet baggers, meaning the white Union gentlemen who vote the Republican ticket, to stay in the South. We can say for the benefit of the gentlemen who are marking threats of that kind, that the Republican party will rely on the government for protection, but as we have said before, if it fails they will protect themselves with a vengeance. "Let us have peace."

## OBITUARY.

### GERRIT SMITH.

Hon. Gerrit Smith died in the city at the residence of a relative. He was apparently in his usual health up to the moment of the fatal attack on Saturday morning, and remained unconscious after. His death resulted from a complication of apoplexy and paralysis. The history of the most important half century of our national life will be imperfectly written if it fails to place Gerrit Smith in the front rank of the men whose influence was most felt in the accomplishment of its results. Without official participation in politics, beyond a single session in Congress, he was active and powerful in forming the public sentiment that controlled politicians. His character was distinctly that of a philanthropist, and the sentiment of benevolence gave its color to his opinions and direction to his acts. He was ever ready to act upon his opinions to their logical conclusion, and rarely diverged from the line of duty indicated by principle. It was this rigid subjection of his ideas of right and wrong that provoked attack from ardent opponents of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise when Mr. Smith refused to sit out the night session on which that measure was forced through the House of Representatives during his brief Congressional career. He held the violation of a physical law to be no more permissible, when a principle was involved, than that of a moral law.

### EARLY LIFE OF MR. SMITH.

Gerrit Smith was born in Utica, March 6, 1797. His father, Peter Smith, who in early life was the partner of John Jacob Astor in the fur trade, gained a knowledge of the frontier of the State long before even the pioneer began to extend his enterprises into that wilderness and purchased immense tracts of land.

Astor was a German and Smith was of Holland descent. The partners had scarcely any money, but they kept a small shop in the city of New York, where they dealt in the furs of the period.

### MR. SMITH AN ABOLITIONIST.

The philanthropic element in his character was aroused to activity first in behalf of the slaves, and he was an earnest supporter of the Colonization Society until he discovered it was only an agency for ridding the South of its troublesome free negroes. He then joined efforts with the Anti-Slavery Society, and gave his eloquence and wealth freely to the cause of emancipation. The character of the irascibility of Mr. Smith's house, embracing as it did the succor and shelter of every form of distress, is well shown in the following, for which we are indebted to the Sun's excellent sketch of Mr. Smith's life:

"Thirty years ago, at his palatial mansion, and which looked like the country seat of an English nobleman, it would be singular if you did not find among the fashionable guests from New York, Albany, and Philadelphia, surrounding his hospitable board, at least one or two fugitive slaves. Indeed, and especially in the summer season, his visitors were of the most miscellaneous and amusing description. There you might meet a dozen wealthy and refined and wealth visitors from the metropolitan cities; a sprinkling of negroes from the sunny South, on their way to Canada; a crazy Millerite or two, who, disgusted with the world, thought it destined to be burned up at an early day; some enthusiastic adventurer who wanted Mr. Smith to invest largely in some utterly impracticable patent right, while the throng would be checked with three or four Indians of the neighborhood, the remnants of the once powerful Oneidas, who remembered the father, and felt pretty sure that they could get something out of his magnificent son. The high born guests had come to enjoy themselves during the summer solstice at this fine old rural retreat, and they always had a good time. As to the rest, they were never sent empty away, especially the negroes and the Indians, the former accepting cash in hand and good advice about the best route to Canada, while the latter departed in due time with shoulders stooping under burdens of flour, beef and other edibles. But Mr. Smith was never known to invest in any of the patent rights, and he took not a single share of stock in the scheme for burning up the world."

### MR. SMITH AS A BUSINESS MAN.

His business sagacity was almost unerring. In 1828 he purchased a water-power at Oswego for \$14,000, which for many years has yielded an income estimated at \$60,000.

### HIS BENEFICES IN LANDS.

The great tracts of land bequeathed to Mr. Smith by his father, and other land acquired by himself, were largely disposed of by Mr. Smith as free gifts to settlers, to whom he also, in most instances, supplied the implements and a small capital to begin life with on a farm. A considerable portion was given to colored men who could settle in the Northern States without apprehen-

sion of molestation from the United States officials, who were then the active agents of the slaveholders in recovering their fugitive slaves.

### THE CLOSING HOURS OF MR. SMITH'S LIFE.

Mr. Smith arrived at the residence of his nephew, Gen. John Cochrane, No. 60 Clinton place, in time to spend the Christmas holidays with his wife, who had been stopping with Mrs. Ellen Walter, Gen. Cochrane's sister, since the early part of the Winter, under medical treatment. Mrs. Smith regained her health rapidly, and having written to that effect to her husband in Peterboro, received a letter stating that she need not be surprised at receiving a Christmas call from him. Accordingly he arrived at Clinton place at 8 o'clock on Christmas Eve, his appearance indicating more robust and active health than he had enjoyed for years previously, and he was in particularly good spirit on finding the improved condition of his wife's health. After spending the remainder of the evening in pleasant conversation with their relatives, Mr. Smith and his wife retired. On Christmas Day Mr. Smith appeared to be in even still better spirits and more improved health. He enjoyed a quiet family dinner with his wife Mrs. Walter, his niece, Gen. Cochrane, and Mr. James W. Cochrane, partaking with a keen relish of his food, which previous to his departure from Peterboro he had almost loathed. His conversation during dinner was animated and agreeable. He spoke of his early life, and the stirring events in which he had participated relating many anecdotes in which Thurlow Weed, Judge Ambrose Spencer, De Witt Clinton and others of his contemporaries were, with himself, the principal characters. After dinner Mr. Smith continued in the same cheerful vein, maintaining a pleasant flow of conversation far into the evening, and then requested Mrs. Walter to write four letters from his dictation, which she did. One of the letters was addressed to Mr. Smith's housekeeper, at Peterboro, giving her instructions as to what should be done for the relief of the poor at the old homestead during the holiday season; the others were in answer to solicitations for subscriptions to charitable objects. The letters finished, Mr. Smith again conversed on different subjects, and finally arranged his plans for the morrow. Addressing Gen. Cochrane, he said: "Well, John, I must go out to-morrow, and see my friend Charles O'Connor. You provide a carriage and we'll start at 11 o'clock," and then he added, "We must not forget to go and see Thurlow Weed." Of Mr. Weed he spoke very affectionately, dwelling on the warm friendship which had always existed between himself and that veteran in politics. He recalled the circumstances connected with the State Convention of 1824, (at which Mr. Smith delivered his first great public speech,) alluded to the nomination by that convention of De Witt Clinton for Governor, and remarked that himself and Thurlow Weed were the only surviving members of that body. He again spoke of his early life, and related anecdotes of the prominent men of that time, and his relations with them. Thus the evening pleasantly passed, and at 10 o'clock on retiring he reminded Gen. Cochrane of Saturday's engagements with Charles O'Connor and Thurlow Weed. Mr. Smith spent a good night and rose in the morning at 8 o'clock. He remained an hour he busied himself in preparing his shaving materials and arranging his wearing apparel preparatory to reading the morning newspapers. During the time thus occupied Mr. Smith kept up a pleasant conversation with his wife. Each congratulated the other on the good night's rest they had enjoyed and the improved condition of their health, and expressed the pleasure experienced by both in the consciousness of returning strength and vitality. At 7:30 o'clock, while drawing on his pants, Mr. Smith remarked "This is not the pair Ann." Mrs. Smith was surprised at the remark, Ann being an old family attendant at the Peterboro mansion, and turning to her husband noticed with alarm that he was growing deadly pale, and seemed bewildered. He again spoke immediately in an unnatural tone, saying "Oh! we have no Ann in this house, have we?" From the appearance of his eyes, which were fixed on the lids, and the lids themselves, saw at once that he was seriously ill and said "My dear, what is the matter?" He replied, "Weak, very weak!" and these were the last words he uttered. Mrs. Smith then said, "Let me help you to the bed," and took his arm to assist him; but he walked to the bed without unusual signs of feebleness, and lay down almost precisely in the position he occupied up to the time of his death. After he had laid down his lips moved, and inarticulate sounds issued from them, but no words could be distinguished, and a few seconds later the lower part of his face began to contract. Mrs. Smith called for assistance, and was immediately joined by Mrs. Walter and others of the household. In answer to Mrs. Walter's question Mrs. Smith requested that her own physician, Dr. Edward Bayard, brother of James A. Bayard, and Uncle of United States Senator Bayard, should be summoned. Dr. Bayard arrived about 9 o'clock, and pronounced Mr. Smith as suffering from an apoplectic stroke. The patient was then unconscious, and the doctor stated that by 12 o'clock he would be able to tell with greater certainty what the probable result of the attack would be. In the early afternoon Dr. Bayard again called, and quietly informed Mr. Smith's relatives that the sufferer had grown worse, and he could see no possible prospect of a recovery. Powers prescribed by the physician were put into the patient's mouth and dissolved at short intervals, but produced nothing more than frequent vomitings. In this condition Mr. Smith lay all day and night through Saturday and Sunday, without ever opening his eyes or showing any indication of consciousness, with perhaps one exception. About fifteen minutes after the attack Mrs. Smith pressed her husband's left

hand in hers, and tenderly besought him, if conscious, to give her some sign, but received no response. She then placed his hand on the coverlid and entreated him once more, if conscious, to lift his hand. She watched the hand very closely, and saw it slightly lifted, and was confirmed in her belief of the patient's recognition of Gen. Cochrane, who stood by. This was the only sign of recognition Mr. Smith had given during the entire period of prostration from the time he uttered the words "Weak, very weak," until he expired.

Early in the morning it was noticed that the patient's pulse was considerably weaker than it had previously been; and as no muscular movement of the right side had been observed, it was supposed that it had been struck by paralysis resulting from the rupture of a blood vessel on the side of the head. At about 12 o'clock Mr. Smith showed unmistakable signs of dissolution. At 12:40 p. m., for the first time since he had been stricken down, the patient changed the position of his head slightly, the lids of his eyes opened, and with a few heavy breaths, without evidence or suffering his spirit passed away. At the bedside of the dying man were his wife, his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith Miller, wife of Col. Charles D. Miller, of Geneva, who had been summoned to the city, Mrs. Ellen Walter and Mrs. William Kenney, nieces, and Gen. and James H. Cochrane, nephews. The body was at once placed on ice, and will remain so for forty-eight hours, a freezing process being necessary for the removal of the remains to Peterboro.

### MR. SMITH'S ESTATE.

Mr. Smith leaves an estate worth between \$700,000 and \$800,000, consisting principally of property in Oswego city, which will probably be divided between his two children—Mrs. Miller and Greene Smith, at present confined to his room in Chicago from rheumatism, and unable to be present at his father's funeral. The widow of the deceased bears her bereavement with much composure, although feeling her husband's loss bitterly.—N. Y. Times.

It has always been asserted among the people that when a person once had the "small pox" there was no danger of their ever taking it the second time. But our attention has been called by an eminent physician in our city to two leading medical works, and good authority, that a person can take it the second time, and it is often the case, one is almost as likely to take it the second time as they are after being vaccinated.

"Gregory on Fevers," referring to the matter gives a report made by Dr. Sorris, which reads as follows:

"M. Serris stated to the French Academy of Science, in July 1842 (Gaz. Med. de Paris, 9th, 1842), that from an observation, of between 1780 and 1800 cases of small pox in private practice and in hospitals he could say that cases of second attack of small pox are as numerous as of attacks of small pox after vaccination."

"Watson's Practice of Physics," page 1008, he says: "During an epidemic in Scotland Dr. John Thomson said, from June 1818 to December 1819, there were 556 cases; of these 205 had previously had matter small pox, not 'cow pox,' and 50 of them died; nearly 1 in 4. Forty-one took the small pox for the second time, and Dr. Thompson knew of 30 other such cases, making 71 in all, whereas 3 died or 1 in 23. Three hundred and ten had been previously vaccinated, and among these there was but one death."

We think the above shows beyond doubt that a person can have the small pox twice, and also that it is the duty of every one to be vaccinated, not only when there is danger, but when there is nothing to be immediately feared.

### MAJOR GENERAL W. L. SMITH

The sudden death of a Hero of Fort Donelson in Taylor's Hotel—A Man who Rejected the Patronage of Two Presidents.

The body of the stranger, found in room 30 of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, was that of Maj. Gen. Morgan L. Smith of Washington. Yesterday morning ex-Congressman Cavanaugh read of the General's death in the Sun, and visited the hotel. He was followed by Mr. E. M. Tomlinson and Wm. B. Smith, a brother of the dead man, who identified the body.

Gen. Smith was born in the village of Mexico, Oswego county, N. Y., sixty years ago, and was one of a family of ten children, most of whom served in the war. Smith entered the regular army as a private, and was in the Mexican war. When the rebellion broke out he organized a regiment of Missourians, such as enlisted in the Billy Wilson Zouaves. Col. Smith led the charge on Fort Donelson, and for gallantry was made a Brigadier General. At Vicksburg, Shiloh and other engagements he distinguished himself, and afterwards marched with Sherman to the sea. In 1864 for gallantry in action he was made Major General and given command of the defenses around Vicksburg. At the close of the war he was offered a commission in the regular army, which he refused. President Johnson appointed him United States Consul to the Sandwich Islands, and Gen. Grant offered him the Governorship of Colorado Territory, which he also declined. For some years he has lived in Washington, and has prosecuted claims against the government. He is said to have had an income of \$25,000 a year. His family live in Willard's Hotel.

County Physician Stout, assisted by Dr. Bird, made a post mortem examination of the body last night. The stomach was ulcerated and the lungs congested. The physicians certified that he died of congestion of the lungs.—N. Y. Sun.

# The Post

Will be, as of old,

## STRICTLY A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

Devoted to

The Great Principles of the National Republican Party.

In accordance with the

PHILADELPHIA PLATFORM.

Independent as to Men, But Not as to Party.

And will advocate the exercise of more backbone on the part of the men who claim to belong to said party.

It will be devoted to exposing corruption wherever found, in any and all parties.

It will stand up for the good name of North Carolina, and every man who slanders the old North State will be considered her enemy.

We shall join hands with the press of North Carolina to encourage immigration.

## NEWS DEPARTMENT.

We shall give the latest

Local, National and Foreign News.

Great pains will be taken to give

A Correct Statement of the Market in Naval Stores, Cotton and Produce, of Every Description;

Also, a correct

Commercial and Marine Report.

We have obtained the services of an accomplished Agriculturist, who will write concerning the Agricultural interests of North Carolina.

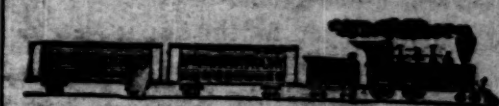
Communications on manufacturing will be published.

A distinguished physician has promised to write a series of articles concerning the health of North Carolina.

Subscription Price, \$3 Per Annum, (Postage prepaid by us.)

# Carolina Central Railway Company.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, December, 1874.



## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON AND AFTER THE 15TH INST., Trains will run over this Railway as follows:

### PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington daily at 7:15 A. M.  
Arrive in Charlotte at 7:00 P. M.  
Leave Charlotte at 7:00 A. M.  
Arrive in Wilmington at 6:45 P. M.

Night Trains—(Fast Freight and Passenger)—in future notice.

### FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Wilmington at 5:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Laurinburg at 5:40 P. M.  
Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Charlotte at 6:30 P. M.  
Leave Charlotte at 6:30 A. M.  
Arrive at Laurinburg at 6:00 P. M.  
Leave Laurinburg at 6:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 6:00 P. M.

Connects at Wilmington, with Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, Semi-weekly New York and Tri-weekly Baltimore and weekly Philadelphia Steamers. River Boats to Fayetteville.

At Charlotte with its Western Division, North Carolina Railroad, Charlotte and Statesville Railroad, and Charlotte and Atlanta Air Line, and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad.

Thus supplying the whole West, North-west and South-west with a short and cheap line to the Seaboard and Europe.

### S. L. FREMONT,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent, Dec 19

Papers publishing our schedule will notice changes.

## Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.



OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 23, 1874.

## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Nov. 24th, Passenger Trains on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

### MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Union Depot, daily, at 7:35 A. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 11:50 A. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 2:00 P. M.  
Arrive at Weldon at 3:50 P. M.  
Leave Weldon daily at 4:50 A. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 11:55 A. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 1:37 P. M.  
Arrive at Union Depot at 5:50 P. M.

### EXPRESS AND THROUGH FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Union Depot daily at 7:15 P. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 3:11 A. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 5:19 A. M.  
Arrive at Weldon at 7:30 A. M.  
Leave Weldon daily, at 6:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Rocky Mount at 9:36 P. M.  
Arrive at Goldsboro at 12:39 A. M.  
Arrive at Union Depot at 6:30 A. M.

Mail Train makes close connection at Weldon for all points North via Bay Line and Aquia Creek routes.

Express Train connects only with Aquia Creek route. Pullman's Palace Sleeping Cars on this train:

Freight trains will leave Wilmington tri-weekly at 5:45 A. M. and arrive at 1:40 P. M.

Sept. 1-11 JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

## GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 24, 1874.



## CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after Tuesday, 24th instant, the following schedule will be run:

### NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN, (daily)

Leave Wilmington at 6:10 P. M.  
Leave Florence at 11:40 P. M.  
Arrive at Columbia at 2:00 A. M.  
Arrive at Augusta at 3:45 A. M.  
Leave Augusta at 4:15 P. M.  
Leave Columbia at 8:15 P. M.  
Leave Florence at 12:50 A. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 7:10 A. M.

Passengers going West beyond Columbia take through train leaving Wilmington at 6:10.

PASSENGER AND MAIL TRAIN daily (except Sundays.)

Leave Wilmington at 6:45 A. M.  
Leave Florence at 12:30 P. M.  
Arrive at Columbia at 5:10 P. M.  
Leave Columbia at 8:30 A. M.  
Leave Florence at 1:10 P. M.  
Arrive at Wilmington at 6:45 P. M.

Through connections at Florence with trains for Charleston.

Through Sleeping Cars on night trains for Charleston and Augusta; JAMES ANDERSON, Gen. Superintendent, Nov 24-11



THE WEEKLY POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.  
FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1876.

Orator of Hon. Edward Cantwell, 1st January, 1876, to the Colored People of Wilmington.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

I thank you for the honor you confer on me by the invitation to address you to-day, and in this place. It is an evidence, not only of your personal regard, but a tribute of gratitude also to me and other men for services rendered humanity and the great cause of human rights and human liberty with which since the close of the late war I have endeavored to associate my name. We celebrate to-day, not merely the birth of a new year, but the birth of a nation; a political miracle grander than any on the record of history; the immediate transformation of a lot of chattels worth so much a head, and at that price marketable at the auction block and on the street, into millions of men and women, individuals clothed with humanity, stamped with the likeness and image of Almighty God; capable in time, as other men, of becoming living souls; and, blessed be His name, admitted by the wisdom of the American people, to the rank of citizenship in the proudest republic of the world.

You meet to-day in this sacred edifice with your wives and children, attended by consecrated ministers of your own race, to congratulate each other upon these events, and to render thanks to thee, O God! for these unmistakable signs of thy favor. Our arms are strong to labor, there is no more decay, nor leading into captivity, nor complaining in our streets; no longer the slave driver's whip extorts unrequited toil, no longer is humanity insulted by auctions of men and women; the cruelties of the shambles, the separation of families, the parting of husband and wife; the daughter from the mother, and the dearest ties rent asunder, the Death in Life caused by the follies, the crimes and the caprice of others than the sufferers. These things have passed away, and forever, you stand before the world and among your former owners with the same rights of life, liberty, property and the pursuit of happiness. So far as political privileges—the right to vote and hold office go—equal in the sight of the law to the proudest in the land. Fellow-citizens, these rights are not unattended with corresponding duties. Duties to God, society and the country; educate your children to an appreciation of these privileges. Cultivate among them respect for rank and sex, and age and virtue. Teach them properly to bestow their suffrages. Elevate none but honest and good men to public trusts. Extend the liberties you share to all nations and perpetuate them to the remotest posterity.

Republican governments derive their life from universal suffrage. Their existence depends on the virtue and intelligence of the people. When any other test is applied than honesty and capacity, when any other mode of organization is attempted, or particular classes privileged. When men are elected or repelled on account mainly of race, or opinions, or complexion; when political parties come to be controlled altogether in the interests of particular parties or sections, and not for the nation; when these cohere and are sustained mainly for the sake of the spoils, then comes first, a period of particular and general discontent, then civil disorders; the disruption of the State, and, lastly, civil war.

It is of importance then, that the people should stand ready to rebuke at the ballot-box the abandonment of any recognized principle of good order and peace in a republican society. In the late election the Republican party leaders faltered on the question of civil liberty and equal rights, and 15,000 voters in this State, and millions of them elsewhere, withdrew from the contest. We went into the canvass withholding that guaranty of popular liberty, secured by the constitution, every day's experience demonstrated to be indispensable, and although these voters did not go against us; they staid at home, and we were consequently defeated, except here. I say that the hesitation on the part of Congress to pass the civil rights bill, with such provisions as shall save our separate schools and the social arrangements of the South, from interference or shock, paralyzed the power and has well nigh destroyed the organization of the Republican party in this State and in the Union. The failure of our leaders to explain the necessity, the purposes and the provisions of the civil rights bill; their sinister acquiescence under the most damaging misrepresentations, their contemptuous and obstinate silence when charged with designs fatal to the peace of society, and their repudiation of the Philadelphia platform have been rebuked as they should have been. These same gentlemen pursued the very same

policy in 1861, at the Peace Convention of that year, and in Congress. Result; collision between the States; war and rebellion. If these dire calamities be averted I am quite sure it will not be by the counsels of the parties who precipitated on our country the troubles of 1861, and have since continued to shift that burden. It will be lamentable if they are permitted to repeat the blunder. It is an error to suppose that civil disorders are the result merely of popular disaffection or a popular madness. They are sometimes provoked by incompetent men in office—quick statemen. A remedy for a disease they can't comprehend or can't control, quite as often as invoked by an angry people determined to escape somehow from an imaginary oppression. But whether they come from above or from below; from the rulers or the mob, they indicate a very desperate condition both of the patient and physician. A people who deserve freedom are seldom compelled to take up arms against their own rulers. The ballot box is their palladium. No party can honestly be allowed to fill all the offices of the Republic from one section, and that already overgrown and enriched with the national bounty, and the plunder of the rest; to inflame the passions and sectionalize a great national organization and by presenting a measure clearly just, but liable to misconstruction to arouse in another a violent popular prejudice, and then neglect to furnish the supporters of the administration with the means of correcting misconstructions which are bound to arise; leaving them to grope in the dark for the weapons of defence they should have supplied before hand. I hardly think the late Republican reverses a calamity, because I am very sure they will bring about such a reorganization of our forces and displacement of leaders as will save the country from perils as great as any over which we have triumphed. If we look at home and abroad, we see southern Republicans, white and black, native and adopted, entirely ignored in the distribution of office. I hope it is not intended to continue this inequality. But we have no representative in the cabinet, none on the supreme bench, none in the diplomatic service, no command in the army or at West Point, no command in the navy or at Annapolis, no control over post roads or the distribution of the mails, no share in the collection or disbursement of the revenue, and the soldiers of the southern States who, before '61 got crippled in the defence of the Union and served with Grant under the flag of the Stars, are debarred by a recent act of Congress from collecting the pensions allowed them by law. They may hold any office whatever. They may be rulers of the State, Senators and members of Congress, and can impeach and depose the President, but neither they nor their children share with other citizens entitled to the common bounty allowed for services in the Everglades of Florida or the war with Mexico. The Republican party in the South is plainly exotic and Congress will very likely be persuaded before the Democracy come into power to try upon it an experiment in the way of acclimatic treatment. The empiricism they have displayed so disastrously elsewhere may here be rewarded with a harvest of success. The truth it is about time some such hygiene was adopted for the country is evidently sick. Here we are confronted with the necessity of surrendering a former civilization, social and industrial organizations and cherished ideas. Difficult indeed it is, a task of the highest intelligence and the highest patriotism. The divine succor must be invoked to adjust satisfactorily to both and all at once, the social and political embarrassments which necessarily come up from the altered relations of two races which were once master and slave, and are now free and equal. Violent collisions are constantly occurring, and these, at times, but not often, assume threatening proportions. The government sometimes interferes and sometimes does not. It is not difficult to distinguish the sedition which in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi shrinks back appalled at the sight of a single federal soldier, from the strange consternations and dire murmurings, which begin to arise in another quarter. There we witness signs akin to those which in nature precede storms and earthquakes, in which "the graves are opened and the bodies of the Saints who sleep arise." It is not to be denied there has been a storm here, and although the sky is clear and the seas serene, some unsubdued waves yet dash themselves in foam, tossing their frothy spray against the rocks and towers which guard our coasts. The danger is not here. Our goblins and spectres are like those which haunt the mountains of Germany; when the sun's declining rays assail golden domes across long lines of crags, which only shadows embattle, and which disappear in the cold gray light of the morning. In the north and west, however, notwithstanding the attempt to subsidize those sections with the whole patronage of the country, the political skies are anything but propitious. mainly on account of the obstinacy of Congress in refusing to adopt the bold and honest policy of President Grant on the currency and southern questions, two hundred thousand able bodied men who were employed last spring on southern products in the factories and workshops are now idle. They have lost their savings in the hands of great houses and kid gloved bankers and railroad kings. To-night they will walk the slippery streets of the great metropolis by thousands, while their wives and children are starving at home. Cold, in this inclement season, hungry and ill clad. To-morrow they will be homeless and their little ones unsheltered. They will traverse brilliant avenues in search of bread, and behold glittering like palaces of silver, the stately houses of a

shoddy aristocracy, who toil not, neither do they spin, and who are enriched and pampered to insolence by the financial policy of a Republican Congress. For these silent, but reflective lookers on there is no place of room. Appliances of luxury, wealth squandered, vast sums lavished on foreign artists for a momentary gratification, and an anti-republican deference and ostentatious pageant in honor of a foreign King, merely on account of his title, without regard to any personal merit. Behind his sable majesty there stalks a headman, in these same houseless toilers, who have no work, and are starving for bread. Destitution and misery exist in North Carolina, but nothing to compare to the destitution and misery which exist in New York. Our fertile soil and genial climate, afford to all who choose to labor an ample reward. These vegetable struggles up to sunlight through crevices in the rocks and the population is over crowded. We are an agricultural people, they are commercial and trading. We understand little about and are careless of finance; there the question of the currency, threatens the life of the republic, and while these powers may continue to be secured by paltry evasions, and disingenuous and incredible disavowals, the one political difficulty which amazes us, viz; the relations which two races hitherto, master and slave, shall now sustain to each other, both being equally free; presents a difficulty which can be overcome by honest statesmanship only. On the basis of our mutual interests and common grievances, we will learn to live together as the Saxons and Normans did. Separated in our social organizations, separated in our schools, separated in places of public amusement, but joined in political destiny and associations, each equally free to pursue happiness in the sphere God has severally allotted. Both equal in every privilege conferred by the laws of the Union to citizens elsewhere; and therefore equal to all in the sight of the law. Like those twin and different colored currents of the sea, which, within sight of the eastern coasts of Carolina, run side by side for a hundred miles, without intermixture, and towards opposite hemispheres. The one flowing smoothly down with icebergs from Northern seas, which melt away in the radiant skies, and moderate the heats of the equator; the other hurrying on rugged and azure shields, and swelling breasts to Western Europe; carrying to "thrilling regions of thick-ribbed ice," the vegetation of the tropics and the fragrant breath of the Sunny South; both at last beyond habitable frontiers, meeting in one great river which leaps from eternity through a wilderness of waters, and is led by the finger of omnipotence, until it encircles the globe. I love to study coterminous history, and by comparing it with former times disentangle the skein of events, and lift the veil which shrouds the features of the future. In ancient Greece a period of civil war preceded the era of foreign conquests. The Nations have the same history and as individuals, a period of youth, maturity and decay. The events of each stage and the transition of one from the other occur with predilection, step and an inevitable sequence as much the result of law, as the fall of the apple, when the primal sack encloses the juices it is fated to absorb, and its ruddy cheeks are aglow with the last kisses of the ripening sun. Like floats thrown out by children to discover the current or the sparks of flame, the astronomer projects across his mirror to determine the velocity of light and the motion of the heavenly bodies in unknown space, so may we predict and measure the footsteps of a people like ours, upon the highway of nations. Just as banners seen afar to approach and recede indicate the presence and march of an organized force, or as clouds of dust displaced and glittering in the sunlight rise above the trees which line the road, and tell the position and numbers of an advancing column, so in history an event of the magnitude, we celebrate to-day assumes a special place and a peculiar significance. In the morning of youth, this American Hercules, has strangled the serpents of disunion and secession. There is no example of a people whose internal cohesion has been so demonstrated and tried, which did not immediately labor for external empire. The struggle for foreign conquests will succeed our civil wars, as soon as they are ended, and if I may hazard a conjecture I would say that in thirty years the United States, are to take some such position among nations as her continental and colossal throne now fills between both oceans, and to which this cosmopolitan population plainly aspires. From her Capitol on the Potomac, already rivaling imperial Rome in the splendor of its edifices, there shall ere long go forth, armies to devastate or subdue mankind. The traditions of Petersterg and Richmond, and the story of the valley shall be forgotten, or told only with regret. The names of heroes now familiar to us, shall die out on the lips of men, but the soldiers of the republic in other lands, shall emulate the fame of Scott and Taylor, and repeat their successes, while around many a camp fire, kindled it may be by some who here to-day, and from many a dusky bosom, as this anniversary recurs there shall come a tear of gratitude to the memory of Abraham Lincoln.

A dispatch from the Indian territory, states that the inhabitants have suffered much from the depredations and atrocities of a tribe called the Pins.

It is thought that King Alfonso, of Spain will be recognized by the other European powers. Spain will doubtless now have a responsible government.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Wilmington Market.

JANUARY, 2D.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm but nominal at 34 cents, with no sales to report.

ROSIN.—We could hear of sales of 30 bbls Low No. 1 at \$2 20. Market for Strained quiet and nominal at \$1 75. CRUDE TURPENTINE.—No sales to note. Market nominally steady at \$2 50 for virgin and yellow dip and \$1 50 for hard.

TAR.—Sales reported at 49 bbls at \$1 75. Market steady. COTTON.—Market entirely nominal, with no sales and no official quotations.

JANUARY, 4TH.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 408 casks. Sales of 300 casks at 35 cents per gallon for Southern packages.—Market firm.

ROSIN.—Receipts 4,774 bbls. Sales of 2,000 bbls Strained at \$1 70 and 50 do Extra No. 1 at \$4 75 to \$5 25. Market closing steady.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 619 bbls. Sales of 250 bbls at \$2 50 for virgin and yellow dip and \$1 50 for hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts 376 bbls. Sales of 290 bbls at \$1 75. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 721 bales. Sales 100 bales at 13 1/2 cents per lb. for Low Middling. Other grades nominal, with no official quotations.

JANUARY, 5TH.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 91 casks. Sales of 80 casks at 34 1/2 cents per gallon for Southern packages.—Market quiet at 34 cents bid and 35 cents asked.

ROSIN.—Receipts 2,361 bbls. Sales of 1,500 bbls. Strained at \$1 70, and 1000 do. do., buyer's option in January, at \$1 70. Market dull.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 162 bbls. Sales of 150 bbls \$2 50 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 50 for hard. Market quiet and steady.

TAR.—Receipts 125 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$1 75. Market quiet and steady. COTTON.—Receipts 50 bales. Sales of 150 bales at from 13 to 14 cents per lb. Market firm at following quotations: Ordinary 11 1/2 cents per lb. Good Ordinary 13 " " Low Middling 13 1/2 " " Middling 14 " " Good Middling 14 1/2 " "

JANUARY, 6TH.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 175 casks. Market quiet and nominal at 35 cents, with no transactions to note.

ROSIN.—Receipts 1,293 bbls. Sales of 1,500 bbls good strained at \$1 70 and 600 do. strained, buyer's option for January, at \$1 70. Market quiet.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Receipts 103 bbls. Sales of 100 bbls at \$2 50 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 50 for hard. Market steady.

TAR.—Receipts 41 bbls. Sales of 41 bbls at \$1 75. Market steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 332 bales. Market firm and generally held higher at the following quotations: Ordinary 11 1/2 cents per lb. Good Ordinary 13 " " Low Middling 13 1/2 " " Middling 14 " " Good Middling 14 1/2 " "

JANUARY, 7.

SPRITS TURPENTINE.—Receipts 108 casks. Sales of 50 casks at 34 cents per gallon for Southern packages.—Market firm.

ROSIN.—Sales of 175 bbls at \$1 70 for good strained. Market nominal at \$1 70.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Sales of 155 bbls at \$1 50 for hard and \$2 50 for yellow dip and virgin.

TAR.—Sales of 100 bbls at \$1 75. Market quiet and steady.

COTTON.—Receipts 126 bales. Market quiet with good demand for higher grades at the following official quotations: Ordinary 11 cents per lb. Good Ordinary 13 " " Low Middling 13 1/2 " " Middling 14 " " Good Middling 14 1/2 " "

Port of Wilmington, Jan. 8th.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.  
Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.  
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.  
Schr Donna Ana, Whaley, Matanzas, Worth & Worth.  
Schr E S Powell, Williams, New York, Williams & Murchison.  
Schr Katie Edwards, Moore, Elizabeth City, J E Lippitt & Co.  
Schr Samuel, Bloodgood, Elizabeth City, J E Lippitt & Co.  
Schr Mary Wheeler, ———, Elizabeth City, J E Lippitt & Co.

CLEARED.

Steamship Benefactor, Jones, New York, A D Cazaux.  
Br Barquentine Elizabeth Taylor, Humphrey, Liverpool, Vick & Mebane.  
Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Philadelphia, Worth & Worth.  
Schr Ben, Williams, New York, Williams & Murchison.  
Steamship Lucille, Bennett, Baltimore, A D Cazaux.

Brig Hiram Abiff, Tibbitts, Bristol, Eng., Williams & Murchison.  
Schr Moses Patton, Hardin, Havana, G G Barker & Co.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C. this date:

BARQUES.  
Ulrika (Swed), Frouald, R E Heide Bertha (Ger.) Echutt, Peschau & Westermann.  
Elina (Sp.) Basterrechea, Master BRIGGS.  
Wenonah, Small, Master

SCHOONERS.  
E S Powell, Williams, Williams & Murchison.  
Donna Anna, Whaley, Worth & Worth.  
Mattie Holmes, Cox, N G Company.  
Martha Maria, Veagle, do.  
C C Berry, Sevey, do.

H Chadbourne & Co.  
E A Hooper, Snell, Harris & Howell.  
Anna Shepard, Terry, Master.  
Wm. Hunter, (Nor.) Nelson, R E Heide.  
Emma Green, Calkens, G G Barker & Co.  
Nellie Star, Poland, Master.  
Henrietta, Langley, G G Barker & Co.  
Palos; Shackelford, G G Barker & Co.  
Ella Strickland, Strickland, Master.

List of Vessels sailed and cleared for this Port.

LONDON.  
Barque Israel, Taplin, sld Dec — ST. JOHN, N. B.  
Schr Mary J Ward, sld Oct — SHIELDS.  
Dover, Stilphen, sld Sept 3

ANTWERP.  
Rann, Larsen, sld Nov 28

PROVIDENCE, R. I.  
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, sld Dec 26

ROTTERDAM.  
Nor Brig Speed, Olsen, old Dec 12

WHOLESALE PRICES.

The following quotations represent the wholesale prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

ARTICLES. PRICES.  
BAGGING—Gunny 14 1/2 @ 15  
Double Anchor 10 00 @ 11  
Double Anchor 10 00 @ 11  
Standard Domestic 00 @ 15

BACON—North Carolina, 16 @ 17  
Hams, 10 @ 12  
Shoulders, 10 @ 12  
Sides, 12 @ 13  
Chests Smoked, 10 @ 12  
Hams, 00 @ 13  
Sides, 15 @ 15 1/2  
Shoulders, 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Dry Salted.  
Sides, 14 @ 15  
Shoulders, 10 1/2 @ 11  
Bacon, On the hoof, 6 @ 8  
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine, Second Hand, each, 2 50 @ 3 00  
New York, each, 3 00 @ 3 10  
New City, each, 2 50 @ 2 75

BEEHIVES—Wilmington, 8 @ 10  
Northern, 00 @ 14  
Butter—North Carolina, 20 @ 30  
Butter, 20 @ 30  
CANDLES—Sperm, 25 @ 42  
Tallow, 00 @ 20  
Adamantine, 00 @ 20  
CHEESE—Northern Factory, 15 @ 20

Dairy cream, 15 @ 18  
State, 13 @ 15  
COFFEES—Java, 32 @ 35  
Arabica, 30 @ 32  
Laguaira, 25 @ 27  
CORN MEAL—A bushel, 1 25 @ 0 00  
COTTON YARN—A lb, 8 @ 11  
DOMESTIC—Sheeting, 4-4 yds, 10 @ 11  
Yarn, A bunch, 1 25 @ 0 00

MAKERS—No. 1, 3 @ 20  
No. 1, 3 @ 20  
No. 2, 3 @ 20  
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